



THE KEYSTONE

Defender

DL. 1 No. 10 STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

DECEMBER 1952

WOMEN FIRE-FIGHTERS

NOT ONE, but *several* communities in the State report that they are training feminine fire-fighters. "Nothing stops them," Instructor Eschenbach of Tinicum, Pa. reports. "I don't think they are any dumber than the men either," he added helpfully!

The Reading Eagle of July 29th claims the honors of "first" for two Berks County groups.

"To the Mt. Penn Fire Company and the Lower Alsace Company of Stony Creek Mills goes the distinction of being the first units to start training women in the full fire-fighting procedure—"manning" the apparatus, unloading the hose, coupling to hydrants, and battling a blaze." So writes Larry McDermott in the Reading paper. The men gave the women a real test. As they were showing the ladies how to

extinguish the flames of a chemical fire, they faked a "real" fire in another location. They set ablaze a discarded auto body. This "real" fire was reported excitedly but the women took it in their stride. Fire Company members reported that the gals coolly and quickly stowed their equipment and took off to answer the new alarm. They did not know they were being tested; the men did not realize until then what a good resource they had in their Lady Auxiliaries.

Mr. Eschenbach's groups meet once a week at the Essington firehouse. The first class had 16 members, ranging in age from 18-42; some were girls just out of high school, others were mothers with families. They put on boots, coats and helmets, and set about learn-

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BEHIND THE CURTAIN

"WE LEARNED only a few months ago," stated Congressman Henry M. Jackson, Washington State (member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee) "that the Soviets have re-organized their Civil Defense program, which includes more than twenty million *trained* civilians. The Soviets have merged all volunteer activities under a new title, Dosaff, meaning Voluntary Society for the Aid of the Army, Air Force and Navy. Their planned purpose is to make certain that not a single city, industrial area, village, collective farm, state farm, or machine tractor station will be without Civil Defense protection."

It is, of course, hard to get data about activities behind the inscrutable line. Mr. Leland Stowe recently described in some detail, however, the activities that are going on in the satellite countries, in his book "Conquest by Terror." The following material is taken primarily from that source.

Militarization of the satellite peoples (as well as of the Russians themselves) is so widespread that it is impossible to separate "Civil" Defense from Military Defense in those countries. A large proportion of the entire population spends a great percentage of its time training with weapons, learning to operate clandestine radios, learning how to transmit intelligence, how to make reconnaissance. As you travel from Pilsen to Marienbad, in the lovely countryside of Czechoslovakia, you see, on almost any weekend, groups of boys and girls in a kind of throwing game. They are practicing with non-exploding hand grenades. That is part of the regular training for Communist Youth members who number approximately seven million. The young people start early.

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Women Fire Fighters in Action at Delaware County Exercise

TRAINED PERSONNEL AVAILABLE

A RESOURCE of the Commonwealth available to all County Civil Defense Directors lies in the experienced personnel of the County Boards of Public Assistance.

On request of County CD Directors, these County Boards will, insofar as possible, make available the services of qualified employees to help develop local plans for emergency Welfare services. Inasmuch as these employees are already trained and experienced in such work, it is hoped that many CD Directors will avail themselves of the Department's cooperation, as set forth in State Council of Civil Defense Information Circular No. 31, and in accordance with Section 6, of the State Council of Civil Defense Act of 1951.

Registration and Inquiry

The specific activity in which the Department of Public Assistance personnel can be *most* helpful lies in the development and operation of the Registration and Inquiry Services. Sample forms are available, for instructional purposes, showing the way records will be kept of the vast numbers of homeless who will surely exist if we are ever attacked. Records, interchangeable with other communities and States, will be vital if families are to be united, and the lost found. The procedure for using these forms as well as instructions regarding Central Inquiry Registries, Mass Care Centers, Hospitals, Morgues, etc., can be taught throughout your area by members of the Dept. of Public Assistance. This relieves every County Director and his Chief of Welfare of that particular phase of the Welfare problem. Their responsibility now lies in setting up

local training sessions, and arranging with the County Board of Assistance for instructors.

In addition, on the request of County CD Directors, representatives of the Harrisburg office of the Dept. of Public Assistance will arrange to conduct one-day training courses, at local points, pertaining to the Registry and Inquiry Service. The purpose of these one-day sessions will be to provide local organizations with a nucleus of trained registration and inquiry workers. This is a job particularly well suited to women; local women's groups might profitably be contacted to supply the quota considered necessary for any given community. These women could then be given the training in a special one-day session, assigned their emergency stations, and integrated into the Welfare Division.

Long Term Assistance

Plans for the administration of long-term assistance will be jointly developed by the State Council of Civil Defense and the Department of Public Assistance at Harrisburg. County Directors of CD, and County Boards of Assistance will be given details of the plans when completed.

State Council Personnel

SEVERAL COUNTY DIRECTORS have asked to have listed the names of the people in the State office whom they should contact for various services. They are as follows:

Dr. Richard Gerstell Director
Mr. N. L. Wymard Deputy
Maj. O. P. Beeman . . . Special Advisor
Mrs. Gweneth Zarfoss Welfare
Captain Emmet Donovan . . . Police
Mr. Charles Clark Fire
Mr. Hugh Hoke Matching Funds
Mrs. Jean Doverspike Speakers
Col. Lewis Acker . . . Ground Observer
Mr. Richard Seiberling . . . Field Activities
Col. Charles B. Strone . . . Field Activities

Mr. Jos. McCracken Asst. Training Director
Mrs. Marie Grimes Films
At the Civil Defense Training Center and Eastern Area Offices, Ogontz Center, Penna.:
Mr. J. Willard Lord Eastern Area Director

Col. E. H. Feather . . . Training Director
Miss G. Alison Raymond . . . Editor, The Keystone Defender

Western Area Director. . . Ross I. Webb

TEACHING TIPS

By COL. EDWIN H. FEATHER,
Training Director

MANY MEN AND WOMEN who have never taught before are finding themselves standing in front of Civil Defense classes, or before club groups to whom they hope to give instruction.

There are certain steps in good teaching techniques which may prove helpful to them.

The first and most important step is preparation. The instructor who really knows his subject, and has organized it well, will almost automatically get his points across.

He will do so best if he can combine explanation with *Demonstration*. Even the simplest visual portrayal will help to liven the hour, and also live longer in the minds of the class. If possible it is better to have an assistant carry out the demonstration while the instructor explains. Most subjects are too complicated to have the instructor try to do both at the same time.

Individuals "learn by doing," so the instructor should try to provide a time for student participation. The means of doing this in Fire-fighting or First Aid or Auxiliary Police classes are obvious; opportunities can also be created however, in Warden classes (see page 5 of October Defender), in Welfare classes and in most Civil Defense fields. (A book of skits and demonstrations is available on request from the State Council of Civil Defense, or from the Defender office.)

A far greater return on the time spent will be achieved by giving a brief oral or written quiz at the end of the session, to determine whether or not the important points of the lesson have been absorbed by the student. The knowledge that such a quiz will be given will sharpen the attention of the group; the students will feel a sense of satisfaction and progress, and realize better what they have learned if they are called upon to summarize it by means of a quiz.

The final step should be to provide for a short discussion or question period, where the instructor can clarify any points that apparently were not made clear during the instruction. All of the above steps must be "melded" by the most important element of enthusiasm on the part of the instructor. A man, or woman, obviously interested and eager about his subject will bring his class back for the next sessions; a dreary "let's get this class over with" attitude will result in fewer

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by writing to the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Penna. Address: Miss Alison Raymond, Editor.

TRAFFIC PLANNING ESSENTIAL

By ROSS I. WEBB,
Western Area Director

IN PREVIOUS ARTICLES, we have dealt with the necessity of a program and the listing of various types of roads.

Now we must take into consideration what is on these roads, such as bridges and overhead obstructions. Relative to bridges, the State posts weight limits on all bridges less than 14,000 lbs. You will find such bridges on secondary roads. For good sound planning, I suggest that you locate all such bridges on your map by using various colors of pins. For example, a white pin would represent a 5,000 lb. weight limit, etc.

In regard to overhead obstructions, you should have these marked not only on the secondary roads, but of course on the emergency roads as well. You can use colored flags to indicate the various clearances; for example, a white flag might represent a 10-foot 6 inch clearance, etc.

Your local Superintendent of Highways should be able to furnish you with the exact location of bridges, weights, and clearances. It is essential to have the secondary roads well mapped, as your emergency main highways could be bombed out or the bridges blown up. In such a case, you would be forced to use the secondary roads to move emergency equipment. One glance at the map with these markings will tell you what weight and height of equipment you

will be able to detour over a certain road.

In order to clear the roads that are listed as emergency roads, we must establish road blocks. I recommend that you mark a red bar across your emergency road where you intend to make a road block. These road blocks should be set up only where you can move traffic off the emergency road to a secondary road (or an improved one) such as a crossroad, or a Y intersection, so that the vehicles can reach their destination.

At the majority of such intersections, you will find a gasoline station, a grocery store, or a garage. The owners should be enlisted in Civil Defense for the Traffic Program, as they can detour traffic, according to your plan, right from the start, and be of great assistance in carrying out your program.

Of course no traffic plan will be 100% successful unless you have adequate police manpower; no community at the present time yet has enough police. A basic step, however, can be taken in planning the locations where Auxiliary Police will be assigned as they are enlisted and trained, and in knowing how to deploy the Regular Police.

(The next article will deal with a traffic plan for cities; one-way streets; and other urban problems.)

Have You Thought of This?

THERE IS a National Secretaries Association with Chapters throughout the country. Have you thought of tapping this source of trained help for staffing Control Centers, handling communications, keeping emergency hospital records, etc?

* * *

Following the idea of the WW II "E" pennant, flown by many war plants for superior production, a city in a neighboring state is awarding CD flags to office buildings and plants where a CD organization has been adequately established.

* * *

In setting up a "live" CD exercise, a tremendous effect can be gained by lighting smudge pots and burning flares along roof-tops in the area of activity. The psychological effect on both CD workers and spectators is very marked when they smell smoke and see flames.

* * *

The CAP in one city made a leaflet drop at the change-of-shifts hour of their largest industries. The leaflets were recruiting GOC observers. The obvious logic of the approach seemed to be effective as they had an unusually high response.

WOMEN FIRE-FIGHTERS

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ing how to handle hose, how to drive pumpers, and ambulances, how to make hose connections, how to use CO2 extinguishers, how to use Indian pumps on stubborn field fires.

With 75%-80% of all war damage caused by fire, communities everywhere are urged to concentrate heavily on Fire preparedness. If the men of your area are not volunteering as Auxiliary Firemen, try the women.

In addition, get your local Fire Company to put on 2-3 hour sessions in the Fire House for your Women's Clubs, high school seniors, Kiwanis groups, and others, so as to develop a population in your area who will not panic if fire attacks come, but will each be able to handle their own small household fires before they spread.

Communities in the area around Ogontz (just north of Philadelphia) are urged to send groups to the State CD Training Center where they will be given 2-hour training sessions in the Fire huts. No charge. For details call Turner 0300.



"CD meeting tonight, Oscar. Come on—it's your job too!"
"Aw, you guys go ahead—I'm too comfortable."

CARTOON BY "SCOOP" COATES, NEWS-TRIBUNE, BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.

FOR THE COMMON CAUSE

ANOTHER COMMUNITY has proven that energy, enthusiasm, and the will to accomplish can answer problems which prove overwhelming to others, less determined or more dependent on outside help.

In the September issue of the *Keystone Defender* we carried a story of the Observation Post built by the community itself in Norristown, Penna.

A similar example of individual initiative has been shown in the Cooperstown Post in Venango County. Mr. Guy Rodgers, supervisor of the Post, constructed an eight foot by eight foot building on his property, near his home. He used material salvaged from his own barn, a dismantled school belfry, and \$45.00 worth of new material bought with money from the CD fund established by the Borough Council.

It was completed in twenty days, after 156 hours of construction. One foot square openings, covered by waterproof material provide clear listening means when doors and windows of the Post are closed. There are windows, 26" x 26", on each side of the building. The Post is gas heated, and equipped with private phone, compass, binoculars and clock, standard equipment for the Post. The exterior is of gray stone finished paper, and the interior is lined with celotex. The building is so constructed that it can be moved later to a higher position if desired.

At first, Mr. Rogers was the sole observer. He went on duty alone, on July 14th, and began reporting planes. During the first month 418 planes were reported to the Filter Center. By August, there were 54 Observers, and the Post was on a 24-hour basis.

This story, that of the community effort in Norristown, and similar stories in towns throughout the State, remind us of an editorial written by Mr. Gill Robb Wilson, in the October, 1952 issue of *FLYING*. He says, "Armies and Navies have made great din in history without making great change. But when the civilian is aroused to the point of becoming embattled—when he voluntarily accepts personal responsibility for common



The Cooperstown Post in Venango.

cause—when he is willing to shoot it out with any power on earth in the place where he stands—then aggressors tremble. No power can conquer men who have within themselves what it takes to remain free.

Now again, the United States is threatened. And the embattled civilian is again needed. Once he took his shotgun from the wall and went out to fight. This time he is an aircraft spotter, a ham radio operator, a filter center worker, a block warden, a volunteer fire-fighter. But regardless of the details, he is an embattled civilian who makes common cause against aggression.

... Of all phases of re-armament the most underrated arms are those which swing from the shoulders of devoted American civilians. Only at the widespread level of daily living can enemy infiltration and sabotage be met. Only by assignment of volunteer defense jobs to millions of civilians can the discipline necessary to adequate defense be effected.

Enemy blows . . . be they from without or from within . . . will fall in future without warnings and with devastating

power. Preparation to meet their threat must exist at the time the blows fall. Later will be too late.

The passive idea that Civil Defense is a crutch to mere survival is too often advanced in the land." The writer (Mr. Wilson) does not propose to remain content with the supine hope of survival. "If the investment of citizenship, of loved ones lost on battlefields to achieve American victory, of friends fallen to defend the flag, have no higher purpose than to drag out dreary years of merely dodging death by aggressors, then the heritage of freedom is indeed ashes.

It is not possible, despite treachery in some high places, despite enemy infiltration among crackpots, despite preoccupation with politics in the face of national danger, that the spirit of the farmer crouched behind the stone fence with his gun has retreated from the rank and file of the American people.

Civil Defense is not a survival mission, but a mission whose message reads "Don't Tread on Me."

Civil Defense is (or can be) the personification of freedom at the grass-roots level."

TRAINING CANTEEN WORKERS

FCDA and Red Cross Agree on a Program

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION authorities and leaders of the American Red Cross have agreed together that the Red Cross will sponsor and operate a program for the training of additional canteen workers for use in emergency feeding operations in the event of a Civil Defense emergency. Recruiting of such workers will be the joint responsibility of both organizations.

The procedures agreed upon are:

a) The local director of Civil Defense will indicate to the Red Cross Chapter chairmen the minimum number of additional trained persons his organization needs to staff its mass feeding facilities, after taking into consideration the availability of personnel from all groups normally engaged in feeding—restaurants, school lunchrooms, hospitals, industrial feeders, and others experienced in quantity feeding. Such a request should be based on a practical plan which will clearly set forth the number and types of both fixed and mobile feeding facilities, including emergency and regular hospitals, and trained personnel required to operate each.

b) The Red Cross Chapter, after receiving the request, will take whatever action is feasible and practicable to recruit and train the number of workers required. In those chapters where Service Groups are not organized or where there is no Food and Nutrition chairman, the area office

will assist in developing the program.

c) As mentioned before, recruiting will be the responsibility of both organizations. Only through the combined efforts of the two groups will it be possible to recruit the number of volunteers needed.

d) The training program will be the responsibility of the Red Cross Chapter. It is expected that the local Civil Defense will assist in providing classrooms, equipment, materials, etc., but the Red Cross will supply the instructors. The training will be the regular Red Cross Canteen Service course, ARC 786 and Supplement No. 1 with special emphasis of feeding under emergency conditions. The publication entitled "Mass Care in Disaster" (ARC 1540) distributed to chapters in September, 1951 will provide useful reference material.

Those completing the course will be eligible for membership in the chapter Canteen Service and should be urged to enroll in their local Civil Defense organization.

Training should be consistent with local plans, and discussed with the local Civil Defense Director; he should be invited before the group to describe the Civil Defense plans and organization to the students and make clear to them the part that they can play.

Further details of the plan will be available later as FCDA and the Red Cross work them out.

Civil Defense is Not New

EARLY RECONNAISSANCE Nehemiah 2.13.14.15.

And I went out by night by the gate of the valley, even before the dragon well, and viewed the walls of Jerusalem, which were broken down, and the gates thereof were consumed with fire. Then I went on to the gate of the fountain and to the King's pool, but there was no place for the beast that was under me to pass. Then I went up in the night by the brook, and viewed the wall . . . and so returned.

EARLY CIVIL DEFENSE Nehemiah 4.8.9.16.

They conspired all of them together to come and fight against Jerusalem, and to hinder it. Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch against them day and night, because of them . . . and it came to pass that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, the shields, and the bows; they which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon.

AN EARLY SIREN Nehemiah 4.19.20.

And I said to the rest of the people, the work is great and large, and we are separated from the wall, one far from another; in what place therefore ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us; our God shall fight for us. And he that sounded the trumpet was by me. So we built the wall, for the people had a mind to work.

Nehemiah 4.6.

Ridie-Talkie on Bikes Being Considered in New Jersey

THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION of CD in New Jersey is considering an idea developed by 17-year old twin boys in the Communications Section of Linden, N. J.

It is a short-wave radio telephone set mounted on the back of a bicycle; it weighs about 25 pounds. Transmitter and receiver are powered by dry batteries. A war surplus antenna from a tank was cut down to 8 feet for the aerial. A telephone head-set is used for talking and listening.

The set, developed by the boys, is on the frequency of the local CD network, and can also tune in on the New Jersey Defense network.

This seems like a practical and realistic idea for many localities to explore.

Flies and Rodents

As was brought out in the report on Hamburg, Germany, after World War II, (See last issue of the Defender), the problem of controlling flies, mosquitos, and particularly rats following a large scale disaster, is a very pressing one. Garbage disposal will be interrupted, sewage mains may be destroyed, both animals and humans will have died in great numbers. As with all other phases of Civil Defense, careful prior planning is imperative if epidemics are to be avoided.

The Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service has recently issued technical manuals on the control of these pests as a part of their program for "Epidemic and Disaster Aid to States." The measures described are necessary to control the abnormal breeding or movement of insects and rodents, thereby preventing

TEACHING TIPS

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and fewer students. These then are the cardinal points of good teaching technique:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Enthusiasm | 5. Application |
| 2. Preparation | 6. Testing |
| 3. Explanation | 7. Discussion |
| 4. Demonstration | |

the development of epidemics or diseases transmitted by these vectors.

Local Civil Defense agencies should address requests for copies of the manuals to:

OFFICER IN CHARGE
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LABOR SUGGESTS HOW GROUPS CAN HELP

SECRETARY OF LABOR, Maurice J. Tobin, has insisted repeatedly that our supply of workers, particularly skilled workers, is a precious and indispensable element of national strength. Vitally important as our industrial facilities are, they are more easily replaceable than are the trained workers who man them.

The FCDA has an active Labor Advisory Committee which advises on problems concerning the protection of workers in case of enemy attack, and also on the participation of union workers in the national CD program.

Recently the AF of L "News-Reporter" carried 10 reminders on how unions can help Civil Defense. They apply equally well to any union, club, organization, or group in the nation:

- 1) Support the Civil Defense effort locally;
- 2) Offer facilities;
- 3) Appoint CD Committees;
- 4) Sponsor discussion groups;
- 5) Train and make speakers available;
- 6) Encourage theatre managers to exhibit CD movies;
- 7) Duplicate and distribute "Alert" cards (and other material);
- 8) Sponsor essay contests in public and parochial schools—give prizes. Subject: "Why must we have Civil Defense?";
- 9) Publicize in the local press "before" and "after" stories of every CD activity;
- 10) Have your organization purchase and give to the community some piece of equipment needed in Civil Defense—anything from stretchers, or a geiger-counter to a siren, a shortwave radio transmitter or an ambulance.

To that list could be added one more suggestion for those of us in Pennsylvania:

Send one member of your organization to the CD Training Center at Ogontz, Pa. to attend either the two-day Instructor course, or the five-day Rescue course. When he (or she) returns, he will be equipped with lesson plans, film lists, etc., and will be able to pass on his knowledge to the rest of your group. For details, see your local CD Director.

WHAT INDUSTRY LEARNED

LAST YEAR's desperate floods in Kansas gave industry, as well as other groups, many lessons in disaster planning which can well be learned by Plant Managers everywhere.

The June issue of "Factory Management and Maintenance" carried a story based on the lessons of the flood. Ten problems relating to civil defense are considered and the advice of Kansas City firms is presented.

- 1) *Who has primary authority during an emergency?*

Police, fire and other agencies should report to the top CD official.

- 2) *Transportation and traffic control.*

A single authority should be appointed for a given area, and uniform passes should be issued according to standardized rules.

- 3) *Communications.*

Establish a plan to coordinate emergency communications facilities. Radio and telephone equipment must be identified and located, and operations integrated under a communications chief.

- 4) *Community or area organization.*

Area task forces can be trained in warning and rescue programs.

- 5) *In-plant emergency plans.*

Procedure manuals can be prepared to present in detail all the steps necessary to operate under emergency conditions.

- 6) *Protection and salvage of equipment.*

Advance preparation can protect expensive equipment by removal or other means. Repair facilities should be lined up to speed return to normal operation.

- 7) *Records.*

Duplicate vital records and send to safe place for storage.

- 8) *Temporary facilities.*

Arrange in advance and equip.

- 9) *Public relations.*

Keep both suppliers and customers informed of the current status of the firm.

- 10) *Employee relations.*

Employee welfare must be given top consideration. Standard pay for rehabilitation work can be established and pirating of labor forbidden. A variety of help can be given to workers by plants, ranging from outright gifts to the destitute to plans for making up lost time and income.

Two sample disaster procedures worked out by Kansas City firms are given in outline and chart form.

The article is entitled "Disaster Can Strike You, But You Can Cut the Damage."

(Summary taken from Detroit CD Digest, No. 67-68)



Moving A-bomb victims to the hospital fast will require specially trained emergency ambulance units such as the one shown above. Many more volunteers are needed for all Civil Defense posts. Get information today from Civil Defense.

MAT No. X 21 100 LINES (50 LINES X 2 COLS.)
Have you used these mats in local publicity? They are available free from the Keystone Defender office.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

AS WE ALL KNOW, there are two vital parts to the task of public education in Civil Defense:

- 1) To provide that widespread understanding of Civil Defense on which an effective program depends;
- 2) To disseminate necessary instructions, orders, and directions prior to and following an attack period, in order to advise the public as to the proper procedures for them to follow.

The scope of the first problem is on a scale seldom before visualized as both a short and long term public relations effort. Careful balance must be maintained between a short-haul, intensive high pressure appeal to get Civil Defense widely accepted and underway, and, on the other hand, a long haul maintenance of interest over what may be a period stretching into years.

Many County and local CD Directors are trying to do the Public Information job themselves, together with everything else. The result is that they cannot do full justice to it; many of their other tasks are made harder, therefore, because their people lack a basic, general understanding of the problem.

Because public information must necessarily use many forms and media, it is recommended that a small local working committee be formed, including:

Radio-TV man (or woman) in areas which have radio outlets;
Advertising media man (or woman);
Press and periodical writer;
Organization contact person to work with clubs, groups, schools, etc.

The above committee will, generally speaking, be volunteer. The volunteers should be well experienced in their particular medium and well acquainted in the area. It is suggested that men or women who were Public Information Officers in the military services might be helpful in CD Public Information. Such Reserve Officers could be located through the nearest Reserve Headquarters.

Large cities obviously have the greatest number of outlets and means for distributing public information. Smaller communities, where there is neither newspaper nor radio station, must depend on their nearest neighboring town or city for a continuous flow of CD education.

Basically there are four major types of information channels whereby the

maximum number of people can be reached in a community:

1) *Publications*

This includes house organs, church and club bulletins, school papers, etc., as well as newspapers.

2) *Radio, TV, Screen and Stage*

This includes local dramatic groups, the use of CD films in local movie houses, as well as use of radio platters and live broadcasts.

3) *Speakers, Lectures, Teachers, Clergy*

This includes developing a demand on the part of local groups and clubs for CD speakers and films.

4) *Signs, Posters, Displays, Exhibits, etc.*

Detailed suggestions, a proposed Public Information plan, and various types of mats, radio spots, dramatic sketches, and other material are available for the asking. Write Miss Alison Raymond, CD Training Center, Ogontz Center, Penna.

The following check list may be useful in providing a means of surveying the various channels of public education and evaluating your own local program. It is not expected that anyone is doing everything; it is thought, however, that a periodic self evaluation is sometimes a helpful device.

PRESS

What has the local Public Information Officer undertaken with regard to press releases, feature material, human interest stories, columns, photographic material in:

Dailies
Weeklies
Magazines
House Organs
School and College papers
Church and club bulletins

RADIO-TV

Which of the following radio and TV features are being used:

Spot announcements
CD news broadcasts
Community activity tie-ins
Dramatic shows
Guest appearances
Serials
Weekly features
Special appeal to housewives
School children instruction

Is there a representative of a local station assisting the Public Information section?

Is there a local weekly CD time?

LECTURES

Has your Public Information Section set up a Speakers Bureau with personnel supplied from various civic groups and volunteers, trained them to speak for your County or community, and provided for supplying speakers on various civil defense subjects on request? (Note: Speakers Kits are available on request from the State Office.)

FILMS

What films, relating to Civil Defense, sponsored by you, have been shown to public (non-paying) audiences?

Have you kept abreast of the new CD films? Have you talked with your local movie theatres about showing CD films as a part of the public showings from time to time?

EXHIBITS AND DISPLAYS

Have you made up or cooperated with private and civic organizations for the presentation of static exhibits of:

Photographs
Literature (on boards, or in racks)
Equipment

Have you set up displays at:

Schools
Theaters
Display windows
Food stores
Plant cafeterias (or other assembly areas)
Dept. store lobbies or auditoriums

ORGANIZATIONS

Have you contacted and worked out combined plans to cooperate with:

Civil organizations
Veterans organizations
Parent teacher groups
Unions
Other community groups

Have you asked for their support in:

Recruiting volunteers
Disseminating information and instructions

In addition to their straight CD role, have you worked out joint *Public Information* cooperation and programs with such community organizations as:

Fire
Police
Public Works
Welfare
Utilities
Medical
Red Cross
Salvation Army, etc.

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EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

(Continued from page 7)

In what way are you working out a CD participation and instruction program in your schools and colleges at all levels?

ADVERTISERS

Do you work with the local department stores and other big advertisers in your area in connection with inserting "plugs" in their large ads?

(Note: See State CD Radio Spot booklet for suggestions.)

These are some of the ways and means by which we can approach the first, or pre-attack, phase of Civil Defense. All the above media can only supplement the most effective educational method, which is face-to-face, person-to-person contact. However, constant repetition over the public press, radio, TV, and other media, can establish an awareness, can develop receptive attitudes, and can maintain interest once it is aroused. As the Warden Services throughout the State develop more and more, door-to-door education will be reaching an increasing number of homes. That is a long, slow process. It should be backed up by a steady recognition of Civil Defense in all the things that people read, and see, and hear. We are faced with a monumental public education task. Let us not despair if it moves slowly; let us not ignore any of the means by which it can be furthered. Gradually and unmistakably, people are learning the fundamental truths about Civil Defense. The more people that do, the more lives will be saved if the dread day ever comes. Our job is not for a day, or a week, or a year. It is a continuing one, as far into the future as we can see. We must use all the channels that exist, and use them well.

(Next month we will look at some of the plans and problems connected with informing the public immediately following an attack period.)

BEHIND THE CURTAIN

(Continued from page 1)

From the age of ten, the "Young Pioneers" are taught the use of fire-arms, and how to serve as cyclists and messengers in various types of operation.

By the time the youth gets to high school and to universities, many hours a week are devoted to the fine points of killing, and also of defending the homeland.

Every factory has its own militia units varying from a few dozen workers in small factories to 5000 in the well-

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known Skoda Plant. They are the Iron Curtain's answer to Plant Protection, but it is Plant Protection plus! Several evenings a week the men in these units must devote to special training; they often must give up their Sundays in addition. Most units receive many more hours training per year than does our National Guard.

So-called "civilian volunteers" such as the Bulgarian National Defense volunteers and the Polish Voluntary Civilian Militia Reserve absorb another segment of the population. These people perform duties similar to our Auxiliary Police and Fire forces. In 1951 the Polish organization had already an enrollment of about 500,000.

Sport

The word "sports" has an entirely different meaning behind the Curtain. No one plays games for fun. Sport is highly nationalized. The National Committee for Physical Culture has taken over; military courses and the creation of parachutist and guerilla units are the order of the day. Hungary's "Ready to Work and Fight" group (MHK) operate large numbers of paratrooper camps around Budapest. Factory workers are bribed with extra rations of food to sign up for four month courses of 6-8 hours a week. Membership in MHK is compulsory for students and trade unionists. Officials say the present membership is about 800,000. When you realize that is in a total population of only 9,500,000 you realize how deadly earnest is their "sport."

Women

Just as the Soviet women performed wartime functions exactly as did the

men, in World War II, now hundreds of thousands of Eastern European women are being militarized. The only women's organizations allowed to exist are of course, Party monopolies, such as "The Union of Democratic Women," the "League of Polish Women," etc., whose memberships total well over 7 million. Girls and women are trained intensively for communications, servicing of vehicles, ambulance driving, as locomotive engineers, concentration camp supervisors, police, etc. They get to be extremely sharp shooters; they are quite at home with sub-machine guns and have a keen eye with hand grenades. In Gdansk, Poland, women Harbor Guards practice three times a week with both grenades and machine guns.

Summary

From the most careful estimates available, cross-checked as far as possible, it appears that in addition to the millions of trained civilians in Russia itself, about 14½ million out of the 90 million people living in satellite Russia are either under arms now or are undergoing some form of military training.

Within a few years—or sooner—8-10 million *civilians*—men, women, and young children—will form an additional highly-trained, highly militarized body, able to wage war on the home-front on behalf of the Communists. This is not pleasant to think about. It certainly reflects a very different attitude than that prevailing in the free world.

Unpleasant though it is, however, it cannot be ignored.

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